Compensation to families who migrated to J and K from PoK in 1947

1556. MIRZA ABDUL RASHID:
SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Standing Committee on Home Affairs recommended in 1998 a compensation of Rs. 25000/- per family who became refugees in 1947 from PoK after assurances of the Government; and

(b) if reply is affirmative, the amount released and paid so far, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) tlo, Sir. However, the Government of India decided to give a relief package to Displaced Persons from Pak occupied Kashmir in the year 2000 which *inter-alia* included an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 25,000/- per family and cash compensation for land deficiency @ Rs. 5000/- per Kanel subject to maximum of Rs. 25,000/- per family on the recommendation of Shri R.D. Kapur Committee. A sum of Rs. 2 crores has already been released under this package, out of which the Government of J and K has disbursed an amount of Rs. 1,99,97,392/- to 970 eligible claimants for cash compensation for land deficiency.

Survey regarding potentiality of wind energy in Gujarat

1557. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL
ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted on the potentiality of wind energy in Saurashtra Kutch region and other coastal areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, when this Survey was conducted and the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. 34 sites which could be considered suitable for wind power development have been identified in the Saurashtra-Kutch region and other coastal areas of Gujarat under the National Wind Resource Assessment Programme undertaken during 1986-2001. A gross wind power potential of 9,675 MW has been estimated for Gujarat.

(c) A wind power capacity of 167 MW has been installed in Gujarat, which includes 17 MW demonstration projects and 150 MW commercial projects.

.Solar Villages Electrification Scheme in Kerala

1558. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in Kerala are benefited by the Solar Electricity under non-conventional energy sources;

(b) the funds allotted to Kerala for undertaking Solar Village Electrification Scheme during this year;

(c) whether Government propose to develop the Solar Electricity facilities and other non-conventional energy sources in Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) how many non-conventional energy projects existing in Kerala which have the capacity to produce 100 K. V. or more electric current;

(f) whether any proposal to start any such projects in Kerala in the coming years; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) system for generation of electricity are being used widely in Kerala, with support from the central and state Governments.The SPV Programme is being implemented in Kerala through the state nodal agency for renewable energy programmes *viz.* the Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT), Thiruvananthapuram. As on 31/3/2002, a total of 66,167 solar lanterns, 3,170 solar home lighting systems, 724 street lighting systems, 713 solar